

CDC 7th LEVEL SERVICES BLOCK 1 PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://cdc7levelservicesblock1.examzify.com>



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Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	16

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. Name the first level of the CDC Services model.**
 - A. Level 2 - Moderate Services
 - B. Level 1 - Basic Services
 - C. Level 3 - Advanced Services
 - D. Level 0 - Preliminary Services
- 2. Your unit can use civilian position descriptions to capture work not otherwise directed to the unit by higher headquarters directives. Is this statement true or false?**
 - A. True
 - B. False
- 3. Which methods are used to assess accessibility to health services?**
 - A. Health service efficiency reports only
 - B. Surveys, focus groups, and analysis of service utilization data
 - C. Only demographic studies
 - D. Community health policy reviews
- 4. What does the public health approach to crisis management prioritize?**
 - A. Public opinion and media coverage
 - B. Data-driven decision-making
 - C. Social media strategies
 - D. Government approvals
- 5. How often does the CDC recommend reviewing service delivery effectiveness?**
 - A. Monthly, to ensure continuous improvement
 - B. Every two years, as needed
 - C. Annually, as part of quality improvement processes
 - D. Only during financial reviews
- 6. In what way does the CDC propose utilizing technology in service delivery?**
 - A. To replace human providers in care settings
 - B. To enhance the accessibility and efficiency of care
 - C. To create a uniform treatment plan for all patients
 - D. To reduce the cost of healthcare services

- 7. Who provides oversight for contract-related issues as a focal point?**
- A. Contractor
 - B. COR
 - C. AF
 - D. Facility manager
- 8. What action should be taken if governmental vehicles are being operated without proper instruction?**
- A. Continue operations until instructed
 - B. Cease operations immediately
 - C. Report to leadership
 - D. Request authorization before stopping
- 9. What accounts for a significant factor in whether or not an asset is repaired?**
- A. The frequency of usage
 - B. The acquisition cost
 - C. The asset's depreciation
 - D. The number of operators
- 10. Transfers between NAFIs for financial improvement are considered what?**
- A. Prohibited
 - B. Authorized
 - C. Encouraged
 - D. Regulated

Answers

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1. B
2. B
3. B
4. B
5. C
6. B
7. B
8. B
9. B
10. A

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Explanations

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1. Name the first level of the CDC Services model.

- A. Level 2 - Moderate Services
- B. Level 1 - Basic Services**
- C. Level 3 - Advanced Services
- D. Level 0 - Preliminary Services

The first level of the CDC Services model is identified as Basic Services. This level serves as the foundation upon which all other services are built, establishing essential components that are critical for effective operation and support in various contexts. Basic Services typically encompass fundamental functions such as access to information, support resources, and initial assessments, aimed at ensuring that individuals or organizations can effectively begin their engagement with the services provided. Understanding that this is the starting point is essential, as it sets the stage for higher levels of service to develop and expand upon these basics. This foundational aspect is vital for integrating more complex and specialized services that might follow in the subsequent levels of the model.

2. Your unit can use civilian position descriptions to capture work not otherwise directed to the unit by higher headquarters directives. Is this statement true or false?

- A. True
- B. False**

The statement is false. Civilian position descriptions serve specific purposes and are generally structured around roles and responsibilities defined by higher headquarters directives. They are meant to align with the overall objectives and requirements set by the organization, ensuring that the work being performed by civilians supports the mission and direction of the unit. Using civilian position descriptions to capture work that isn't directed by higher headquarters could lead to inconsistencies in roles or responsibilities. It can also create confusion within the unit and potentially result in inefficiencies or overlapping duties, as the work may not be recognized as part of the operational framework established by higher leadership. Therefore, it is important that civilian position descriptions stay aligned with the objectives laid out by higher headquarters.

3. Which methods are used to assess accessibility to health services?

- A. Health service efficiency reports only
- B. Surveys, focus groups, and analysis of service utilization data**
- C. Only demographic studies
- D. Community health policy reviews

The correct answer involves the use of surveys, focus groups, and analysis of service utilization data, all of which are effective methods for assessing accessibility to health services. Each of these methods provides valuable insights into how health services are accessed by different populations. Surveys can collect quantitative data about people's health service usage, barriers they face, and their perceptions of accessibility. Focus groups offer qualitative insights, allowing participants to discuss their experiences with health services in detail, which can uncover issues that may not be apparent through surveys alone. Analyzing service utilization data provides an objective measure of how frequently services are accessed, potentially shedding light on disparities or gaps in care among different demographic groups. Together, these methods create a comprehensive understanding of health service accessibility, identifying not just who is using the services, but also the contextual factors affecting that access. This multifaceted approach is crucial for developing strategies to improve healthcare access and equity within communities. In contrast, relying solely on efficiency reports might provide insights into how well services are delivered, but not on who is accessing them or any barriers faced. Demographic studies alone focus on population characteristics but may not capture the nuances of individuals' experiences with health services. Community health policy reviews, while important for identifying systematic issues, do not directly assess

4. What does the public health approach to crisis management prioritize?

- A. Public opinion and media coverage
- B. Data-driven decision-making**
- C. Social media strategies
- D. Government approvals

The public health approach to crisis management is fundamentally grounded in data-driven decision-making. This method emphasizes the importance of using empirical evidence and statistical analyses to inform strategies and interventions during a crisis. By relying on data, public health officials can identify trends, assess the severity of health threats, and allocate resources more effectively. This prioritization enables timely responses that can mitigate harm and protect community health. Utilizing data ensures that decisions are not influenced solely by subjective factors, such as public opinion or media narratives, which may not accurately reflect the reality of a public health crisis. Instead, the approach focuses on scientific evidence and statistical modeling, allowing for targeted interventions that are based on the actual needs of the population. In contrast, while social media strategies, government approvals, and considerations of public opinion can play a role in communication and implementation, they are secondary to the core requirement of informed and evidence-based actions that characterize the public health response to crises.

5. How often does the CDC recommend reviewing service delivery effectiveness?

- A. Monthly, to ensure continuous improvement
- B. Every two years, as needed
- C. Annually, as part of quality improvement processes**
- D. Only during financial reviews

The CDC recommends reviewing service delivery effectiveness annually as part of quality improvement processes. This approach fosters an environment of continuous improvement by allowing organizations to assess the impact and efficiency of their services systematically. Evaluating service delivery on an annual basis ensures that important metrics and outcomes are analyzed regularly, enabling timely responses to any identified gaps or inefficiencies. By embedding this review into the annual cycle, organizations can adapt their strategies and operations based on the latest data, ensuring alignment with best practices and public health goals. An annual review also encompasses a comprehensive evaluation that includes feedback from stakeholders, thereby enhancing the quality of services provided. In contrast, more frequent reviews, such as monthly, could be impractical or overwhelming, leading to potential burnout or neglect of long-term strategic goals. Assessments every two years may miss critical developments or changes needed to adapt to evolving public health challenges. Solely linking evaluations to financial reviews could overlook important qualitative aspects of service delivery, such as user satisfaction and health outcomes.

6. In what way does the CDC propose utilizing technology in service delivery?

- A. To replace human providers in care settings
- B. To enhance the accessibility and efficiency of care**
- C. To create a uniform treatment plan for all patients
- D. To reduce the cost of healthcare services

The CDC emphasizes the role of technology in service delivery primarily to enhance the accessibility and efficiency of care. Utilizing technology can lead to improved communication between patients and healthcare providers, greater access to health services, and more efficient management of healthcare resources. This could involve telehealth services, digital monitoring tools, and electronic health records that facilitate seamless care coordination, enabling patients to receive timely support without the barriers often present in traditional healthcare settings. In contrast, the other options suggest approaches that do not align with the CDC's framework. Replacing human providers may diminish the personalized aspect of care, which is essential for effective health interventions. Creating a uniform treatment plan for all patients disregards the need for individualized care that considers a person's unique circumstances and health status. While reducing costs is a goal in healthcare, it is not the primary focus of the CDC's approach to utilizing technology, which prioritizes enhancing the overall patient care experience first and foremost.

7. Who provides oversight for contract-related issues as a focal point?

- A. Contractor
- B. COR**
- C. AF
- D. Facility manager

The Contracting Officer's Representative (COR) plays a crucial role in providing oversight for contract-related issues. This individual serves as the primary point of contact between the contractor and the government, ensuring that the contract terms and conditions are met, and that the services or products being delivered align with the expectations set forth in the agreement. The COR monitors the contractor's performance, provides technical direction, and handles any issues that may arise during the contract period. The responsibilities of the COR include receiving and approving invoices, conducting performance evaluations, and facilitating communication between the contractor and the government. This oversight is essential for maintaining compliance with contract requirements and ensuring that the government's interests are protected throughout the life of the contract. In contrast, a contractor is the entity that carries out the work or provides services as specified in the contract, and thus does not oversee contract compliance. The Air Force (AF) may have broader responsibilities, but it does not specifically focus on individual contract oversight like the COR. Finally, a facility manager typically oversees the operations and maintenance of a facility rather than managing contract-related issues directly.

8. What action should be taken if governmental vehicles are being operated without proper instruction?

- A. Continue operations until instructed
- B. Cease operations immediately**
- C. Report to leadership
- D. Request authorization before stopping

Ceasing operations immediately is the appropriate course of action when governmental vehicles are being operated without proper instruction. This decision prioritizes safety and compliance with regulations. Continuing operations in this context can lead to potential accidents, misuse of government resources, and liability issues. When there is a lack of proper instruction, the operational risk increases significantly, and taking immediate action helps mitigate any potential hazards. It is important to ensure that all personnel operating government vehicles are adequately trained and informed of the operational parameters to uphold safety standards and organizational protocols. Thus, stopping operations allows time for the necessary instructions to be communicated and for personnel to receive the necessary training.

9. What accounts for a significant factor in whether or not an asset is repaired?

- A. The frequency of usage
- B. The acquisition cost**
- C. The asset's depreciation
- D. The number of operators

The acquisition cost is a significant factor in determining whether an asset will be repaired because it provides a context for evaluating the asset's overall value and potential return on investment. When an asset incurs damage or requires repair, decision-makers will assess its acquisition cost as part of a cost-benefit analysis. If the cost to repair the asset approaches or exceeds its original acquisition cost, it may not be economically viable to proceed with the repairs. This consideration is particularly relevant when assets have a long lifespan or significant value, as the initial investment heavily influences subsequent maintenance and repair decisions. While factors like frequency of usage, the asset's depreciation, and the number of operators can influence maintenance strategies, they do not weigh as heavily in the decision-making process about repair versus replacement as the acquisition cost does. For example, an asset that is frequently used may be prioritized for repair, but if its acquisition cost was relatively low, it might be more sensible to replace it rather than invest in repairs. Similarly, depreciation might indicate how much value has been lost, but it is the upfront cost that often directly impacts the repair decision.

10. Transfers between NAFIs for financial improvement are considered what?

- A. Prohibited**
- B. Authorized**
- C. Encouraged**
- D. Regulated**

Transfers between Non-Appropriated Fund Instrumentalities (NAFIs) for financial improvement are considered prohibited because these transactions are typically restricted by regulations governing NAFIs. The intent behind this restriction is to maintain the financial integrity of each NAFI, ensuring that funds are managed and utilized within their designated purposes and restrictions. Allowing transfers for financial improvement could lead to accountability issues or the misallocation of resources, undermining the financial independence and operational self-sufficiency that NAFIs are meant to maintain. This structure is designed to ensure that each NAFI remains self-sustaining without relying on transfers from other entities, which could compromise their operational objectives.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://cdc7levelservicesblock1.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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